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Irregular fever

Thyphoid state of fever.

Diagnosis

V 3 a putrefaction ^{Excretion} of a
milky fluid ^{which is discharged} from the bowels and
kidneys. In the former case I have
called it Diabetes intestinalis, and
in the latter Diabetes renalischyl-
tus. It is hepatic Chyle.

4 a putrefaction ^{Excretion} of
water ~~from the liver~~.

5 a putrefaction and
excretion of air ~~from the liver~~.

6 There is a putrefaction
and excretion of a
black matter from the liver,
which has been supposed to be
blood. It is a kind of I have called
it the black vomit of the liver. They
^{all depend upon different actions in the liver.}
-amber flux.

The diseases and disorders of the Liver are involved
in much Obscurity, and the practice in them has hitherto
been empirical. Perhaps the Doctrine of the Unity of
Disease and the Use of the Liver which I have taught,
may throw some light upon them.

~~The function ascribed to the liver in~~
A knowledge of both is
Physiology, renders its diseases highly important
to a physician. ¹ The diseases of the liver

are numerous, the
and followed by still ~~and~~ an equal number
of disorders, all of which are more or less
dangerous ~~and~~ in themselves, & ~~when this~~
is ~~not~~ ²⁰ still more in their consequences.

I ~~shall~~ connect ~~the~~ its diseases &
disorders of the liver, for they alternate
so much with each other that it is
difficult to separate them. Its

Diseases ~~they~~ are Hepatitis & Hepaticula, or in
other words ~~described~~ excitement in the
liver in an acute & chronic form - a
prematural secretion & excretion of bile.
or of a matter ~~as~~ ^{green or yellow} ~~chyle or water~~.
which I have called Diabetes of the liver.

~~✓~~ The matter discharged from the liver is
~~on the contrary~~ ^{whitish} yellow, or ~~white~~, according as it participates
~~of the symptoms of~~ more or less of the
colouring matter of the cystic bile. What
is called the celiac flux appears to be no-
thing but ~~impure~~ hepatic bile uncoloured
= red with cystic bile.

+ It is most so when the inflammⁿ is over
the convex side of the liver. P. Trunk

✓ an elevation of the shoulders - pain in
the limbs -

The pain and Cough of this Disease are
distinguished from the same symptoms in
Pneumony by the following marks. 1 The pain
is increased by pressure under the ribs. 2 It is increased
by a full inspiration. 3 The Cough is dry - deep or
hollow - ~~and~~ ^{and} it is not increased by a full inspiration.
By the Cough generally exceeds the pain in the side, ^{it}
whereas in pneumony it is prior to or equal to
it. To this there is an exception in those suffoc.
pneumonies in which there is for a while no
cough. All these marks ~~decide~~ ^{decide} sometimes
blended when the lungs & Liver are diseased at the
same time. - ~~It is said that~~ It has

~~V~~ Hepatic Diarrhea a voluntary of the liver, &
 by which may be added a secretion of bile as in
 Its disorders are found in Hepatalgia,

or a suspension of the secretion & excretion
 of bile, jaundice -

Schismus - Scrophula - Gall stones,
 on each of which
 and worms, and worms, on each of which
 shall be tried in the ordered manner.

I The ~~causes~~ symptoms of the acute & chronic forms
 of Hepatitis or of the hepatic state of fever
~~usually~~ differ only in degree. They are
~~as the same, operating with different~~

~~force.~~ "Tension & pain in the right
 hypochondriac region - sometimes pungent, but
 often dull - fever - pain in the clavicle of the
 right shoulder - difficulty of breathing, dry cough,
 anuritis - hiccups." This definition is taken
 nearly word for word from Dr. Fuller. To these

practical writers add the following symptoms.
 A difficulty of lying on the left side - a Diarrhea
 with ~~green~~ ^{acid} stools - ^{Dr. The} ~~Dr. The~~ ^{Clarkson} ~~Clarkson~~ ^{as to} ~~as to~~ ^{examine} ~~examine~~ ^{the} ~~the ^{rectum,}
 with ~~green~~ ^{acid} stools - Costiveness, Colic = all
 tenesmus. I have seen three instances of this
 of which I have often seen - and an inability
 to urinate. From Dr. Donnell - T. ~~Pythion~~ ^{Pythion} & Capt Blair.
 to me - & swelling hardness & soreness of the~~

= been remarked, that where vomiting attends, the lungs are less affected with Cough, and there is less pain in the shoulder.

+ was exquisite in Miss Peters, and
Mord: Bryant - Miss Alexander - and
Miss Wilson.

Sister Pringle says he once saw a Case of diseased liver in w.
the patient could rest only on his hands & knees.

+ Dr. Tho^t Clark - I have seen
a dry tongue. - In one Case the tongue
became dry only when the patient lay on her
right side. A pain in Coll of leg. Throbbing.

✓ I never saw a Case in which
all the above symptoms took place, but
it is useful to be acquainted with them.
They are varied by Climate, Season and
Constitution. Now is it common for
either of the two forms ^{of this disease} to exist separately.
They often run into each other, as in
the chronic form there is sometimes a
total absence of pain, except when the region
of the liver is pressed with the hand. The
Stomach from the sameness of its office with
the liver is generally affected. Its diseased state
is the most certain Symptom of a diseased
liver. As the pain in Hepatitis is often compounded

3 and exquisite
Grows - constant head ach, constant Scratches,
or hawking - ~~both these symptoms have occurred~~
~~a yellowness of the skin - eyes and skin -~~
~~redness of the face that cannot be denied~~
Swolleness in one arm or leg - & more of:
Inflasion and pain - a pain in the left
shoulder ~~and a difficulty in lying on the~~
~~is seated in the left lobe of the liver.~~
~~left side.~~ Most of these symptoms have occurred
under my own observation. The pulse is synocha,
= vis fortis - synocha - synochula - & sometimes
nearly natural. It is always most active on the
right ~~side~~ or affected side. ~~✓~~
Sometimes this ~~the~~ disease comes on with-
out any one of the above symptoms, even
is its existence known till death from
a wasting of the body discovered by dissection
the complete destruction or absorption of
the substance of the liver. This was the case
in the furnace Sir Wm Jones. —

I have said the pain is seated in the
right hypochondriac region but it is now
often seated in the left & often in women.

= we never meet with that form of disease
we call Spasm in liver - from its not being composed
of muscular structure. -

Chronic hepatitis
is subject to frequent attacks of,
v of Philadelphia who can always tell
fortel ~~and attack~~ of a paroxysm of it by
his Urine becoming suddenly turbid, & of
a yellow color. anxiety and a tightness about
the precordia are other of its premonitory signs.
+ and irritations from the presence of
adjoining viscera, and from gall stones.

than men. The only cases I have seen of this
 in which it extends below and under the short ribs.
 pain in the left side was in women. In
 the West Indies they say, not more than one
 patient in 100 complains of pain in the
 left side. It is more frequent in this Country.

The menomitory signs of this disease in the
 East Indies are an inordinate appetite - great
 elevation or dyscrasim of spirits - and a sudden
 stoppage of perspiration. There is a titum

The Causes of this disease are primary
 that is such as act upon the liver. These I
 believe are few. They may be summed up in
 Contusions, ⁺ the secondary and symptomatic
 causes are very numerous. There is scarcely
 a ^{part} of the human body that does
 not call upon the liver to bear a part, or
 the whole of the morbid impressions upon
 it. The ^{old} doctrine ~~translation~~ of the Use of
 the liver considers it as a cloaca magna

✓ It is because the head is so much exposed
to a vertical sun in ~~hot~~ the East Indies &
Other hot countries, that diseases of the
liver are so much more common in
them than in cold countries. ~~again~~ But
diseases of the liver are induced ~~uniformly~~
by by contusions of the head - hence the
puiking of bile which so generally follows
them: again

or great sink to receive all the impurities
 of the blood in order to convey them out of
 the system. I consider it not as a sink of
 impurities, but as ^{the central} ~~as a~~ ^{the great focus} ~~as a~~ ^{of}
 morbid impressions. The head & the stomach,
~~the intestines~~ pour their excess of impression
 uniformly upon it. - the intestines, ^{and the spleen} ~~which~~
^{and the womb} ~~dis~~ ^{often} bring it into sympathy - ~~to do~~
 the skin when acted ^{upon} ~~on~~ ^{alternately} uniformly
 by heat, or alternately by heat & cold, convey
^{induce} the impressions made upon it to the liver.
 Even a wound upon the finger and cold feet
 Dr Caisset says have sometimes induced
 it. But the two states of disease I am speaking
 of are often induced by the same miasmata
 which induce the bilious fever, ^{than by any other cause.} ~~whether they~~
 act primarily upon the liver, or sym-
 -tically thro' the medium of the brain, or
 stomach, or lungs, I know not, but that
 the disease is thus produced I infer from

V4 from its sometimes becoming epidemic
is common with the bilious fever. Dr
Chisholm ~~has~~ mentions an epidemic he-
patitis in the Island of Grenada.

the following facts. ⁶ 1 from its occurring in
places and seasons which dispose to bilious
fevers. 2 from its being ~~excited~~ induced by
all the remote & exciting causes of bilious
fever. 3 from its affecting robust, more
than weakly people, and even more
than women, ^{the latter,} and in the ratio according
to Dr Clark of 93 to 3 in the Islands. ^{one of West India}
4th From its according to exactly with the
bilious fever in ~~the persons~~ the manner
in which it attacks persons of different
descriptions ^{in the East Indies. Very common} & ~~at different ages~~ are affected with
the acute form of the disease - persons who
have been acclimated, or who have resided
a few years ^{in those countries} are affected with its chronic
form - while the natives are rarely affect-
ed with it, and if they are, it seldom
ends in a suppuration. ^{is so mild as} ~~The greater of~~ Again
persons under puberty are seldom affected

Vomits forming bile are a gentle purge - or emetic or
let - and Rest. After it is formed. They should be
1 ~~cup~~ Bloodletting - copious, in its acute
and frequent in its Chronic form. Dr
Clark of St Domingo drew from 40 to
50 in this disease in 48 hours in a
hot West India Island. -

It differs in several of its symptoms from
the Hepatitis of both the Indies, & particularly
in affecting persons under puberty as well
as adults. - I am ^{not} singular in thus ad-
mitting Hepatitis to be epidemic. There are
several records of it in the Annals of Medicine.
- Dr. Christen the great oracle & champion of
the Island of Granada, and asserts that it spreads by
the contagiousness of the yellow fever ~~from its general prevalence in some countries,~~
asserted that this hepatitis is contagious.
As well might be defended with Varro in the
contagiousness of the goat. Long - long may

he continues ~~the~~ advocate of ~~not~~ to advocate
this opinion, and may be moved from one
degree of error to another upon this subject
Until he asserts that gout ^{proceeds} - ~~tooth ache~~
head ache - and tooth ache all spread by
contagion. Truth ^{in medicine} upon ~~in no science~~
~~will spring up most rapidly~~ flourish most
in that soil which is ^{formed} ~~created~~ by the
extremity of error. Hepatitis contagious!

~~Hepatitis~~ Dr Christolm Dr Christolm's
belief in the contagiousness of the Hepatitis
is a full reputation of all that he has
ever written in favor of the contagiousness
of the yellow fever.

Lastly Hepatitis Dr Whiston says is bred
on in minorca by bad water. Bad water
likewise breeds on bilious fevers - hence we
derive another argument in favor of the He-
patitis being a suppuration from only of bilious
fever. Hepatitis from miasmata constitutible ⁵ of all
~~its remote causes.~~ 10